

DATLY Per Year UNDAY, Per Year.....

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These entertaining assertions come from our valued contemporary, the Washington

"Mr. CLEVELAND does not need the interven "Mr. CLEVELAND does not need the intervention of Ar. Bills. to secure a unanimous nomination by the Democratic National Convention of 1988, and Mr. Hill does not seek the interference of Mr. CLEVELAND to insure him as unenimous a nomination by the New York Democraer. Both President CLEVELAND and Governor Bigs. are stronger now than when they were respectively mominated for the positions which they so well fill, and no Democrat stands in the way of the renomination of

Mr. CLEVELAND'S friends have an impression that he is very much in need of Mr. HILL's intervention to get a delegation from this State. They have for some time industriously been spreading the report that Mr. HILL acquiesces in their plan. They hope that he will consent to be a candidate for Governor again, and allow Mr. CLEVELAND to have the New York delegates. The unpopularity of the Governor will offset the popularity of the President. In other words, they depend upon HILL both for the nomination and election of CLEVELAND.

Considering that Governor HILL would be much a stronger candidate than Mr. CLEVELAND, that he has without any effort won the enthusiastic regard of hosts of Democrats, who applaud genuine and unflinching Democracy, it is rather too much to ask him to postpone his own chances for the sake of helping a weaker man to whom he owes nothing.

The Washington Post is, of course, right

in saying that Mr. HILL can have a unanus renomination for Governor, and that he is stronger now than when he was nominated. But he has grown stronger because he has not forgotten his party and his obligations to it. Mr. CLEVELAND has grown weaker because, from the beginning, be has constantly isolated himself from his party. New York politics can be studied in New York better than under the shadow of the Federal Capitol.

A Rather Expensive Journey.

We are gratified to learn from the semiofficial announcement put forth from the White House that Mr. CLEVELAND will pay his own way as he swings around the great circle. Of course, it would not do for him to journey as a deadhead. The Inter-State Commerce act, which he himself signed, to say nothing of the sharpened public sense of official propriety, will prevent what is technically known as "the extension of courtesies" by the various railroad companies to President CLEVELAND.

It is announced that "the President willtravel as nearly like a private citizen as the circumstances will permit." Few private citizens, however, can afford to travel as the President intends to travel. He has engaged a special train for the entire distance, we are told, consisting of an engine, a baggage and supply car, and two palace cars. This train will convey him for about forty-five hundred miles, in stages divided as follows:

Washington to Baltimore	42	Г
Baltimore to Harrisburg	85	ı
Harrisburg to Pittsburgh	248	ı
Pittsburgh to Indianapolis	881	ı
Indianapolis to St. Louis	240	ı
St. Louis to Chicago	292	ı
Chicago to Milwankee	85	L
Milwaukee to Madison	82	ı
Madison to St. Paul	270	ŀ
St. Paul to Minneapolis	10	ı
Minneapolis to Omaha	380	ı
Omaha to Kansas City	197	ı
Kanas City to Memphia.	487	ı
Memphia to Nashvilla.	280	ı
Mashville to Atlanta	291	ı
Atlanta to Montgomery	175	ı
Mentgomery to Morristown	388	ı
Morristown to Fallsbury	233	L
Salisbury to Danville	97	1
Tienville to Washington	949	١

Total We suppose that the most reasonable terms on which a private individual could engage transportation over this route by special train, without asking any persona or official favors, would be at the rate of \$2.25 a mile. It might cost a good deal more. At the lowest rate, therefore, the President's bill for bis special train would amount to \$9.981-almost ten thousand dollars.

Besides this, the traveller would be obliged to pay the regular fares for himself, his family, servants, and guests. The expenses of the commissary department would be an additional and not by any means an insig-

Few private citizens can afford to pay twelve thousand dollars or more for a three weeks' trip undertaken for educational purposes. These facts speak volumes for the President's intensely patriotic desire to see and know more of his own country. But will the investment pay?

William O'Brien in the Dock.

The trial of Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, which began on Friday at Mitchelstown. is likely to be long remembered by Irish Nationalists, both by reason of the charge on which the well-known editor and speaker has been arraigned, and because the harsh treatment dealt out to this first victim of the Crimes act is but an index of the rigor to which all the advocates of fair rents and local self-rule will be exposed. What is the crime for which Mr. O'BRIEN has had to answer before two Tory Justices, and for which, should conviction follow, he will be sentenced like a thief or ruffian to prolonged imprisonment in the

The offence of which he is accused is the

incitement of tenants on a certain estate near Mitchelstown to commit a breach of the so by violently resisting eviction. Let us look at what Mr. O'BBIEN actually did, as well as at the date and circumstances of the set: we shall then see what passes in the eyes of Tory landlords and their Governnent upholders for criminality in Ireland. Mr. O'BRIEN is a member of Parliament. and it was in the exercise of titutional right to confer with his constituents regarding the public questions brought before the House Commons, that he recently addressed a public meeting. The speech was made at the time when the Land act was passing through its final stage, and the bearing of its provisions on the vital interests of the Irish peasantry was a topic on which they entitled to receive all the information at the command of their representative. It was of peculiar importance to tenants in the vicinity of Mitchelstown to understand the purport of the impending Land act, because

suddenly been taken to push through the greatest possible number of evictions before the new law could go into operation.

Such were the circumstances under which Mr. O'BRIEN'S speech was delivered, and he would have been recreant to a fundamental obligation had he failed to enlighten his constituents as to the meaning of the projected legislation. He did his duty; he showed what deductions from the present excessive rents could be claimed from the Land Courts after the new law had gone into effect, and he fur-ther pointed out that if, before that event, an occupant should be ejected from his holding, he would lose all of the relief offered by the legislature. He added, what is indisputably true, that evictions had abruptly been ordered on the Kingston estate and elecwhere for the express purpose of depriving tenants of all the benefit derivable from merciful concessions which even a Tory Government had found itself compelled to make. His legitimate conclusion was that a tenant. thus exposed to a fraudulent evasion and nullification of an act of Parliament, had a moral right to delay by all lawful means the execution of a warrant of eviction until the statute sanctioned by the public conscience and accepted by the nation's lawgivers had gone into force. He said no more than this; and he could have said no less, if he meant in the letter and in spirit to discharge his obligation to his constituents.

That is the alleged offence for which, under the atroclous system which has supplanted the common law in Ireland, a member of Parliament has been arrested and imprisoned, denied a writ of habeas corpus, denied a trial by jury, and is now haled before two Tory magistrates, who, if they carry out the orders of their masters, will un doubtedly convict him. How long would Americans or Englishmen live under a Government like that, and how would they deal with the authors and upholders of such a state of things!

The Two Measurements.

The difference between the measurement of the Thistle as certified to by her Scotch owners in their challenge and that recorded by the official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, Mr. Hyslop, is not quite as long as a man's arm, but it is very interesting

and stimulative of curiosity. .: How has it occurred? Not that it will make any material difference in the race, but what is its explanation? The following facts must be considered before any is undertaken

The Thistle was built after the Galatea and Genesta had been beaten, and evidently with the expectation that when she came here there would be light winds, and with that it view she was a distinct success. But it was found that in a blow her natural position with regard to the Irex, the boat with which she was chiefly tried, was reversed, and, instead of being first, she was last. However, she was probably left as she was, without additional ballast and coase quent increase of water line. At least no information of such a change was sent to the New York Yacht Club. Then, having come over here, she had the valuable experience of seeing her destined antagonist engaged in a ripping test, in a wind that blew out the balloon jib from the Mayflower, caused the parting of her throat halliards, or some such ecident, and forced both her and the Thistle to take in their top sails and masts. But at the same time the Volunteer stood, like Don CARSAR before the King, bonneted with her

topsail. It was evident that the Thistle must have more ballast or the chances would be im-mensely against her; and the statement is made that it has been given to her since she arrived in this country. This it is that has stretched out her water line and caused it to exceed the length described in the chal-

This seems to be thoroughly sportsmanlike under one condition only. That is, that there should have been no previous re-quirement that the length of the challenging boat should be stated. So long as the Thistle's sponsors can only be called prudent-canny.

Wit and Humor.

precise difference between the meanings of the terms wit and humor. Two politicians now engaging the attention of the voters at the country fairs in this State, provide an object lesson which makes the difference clear to all. Gov. HILL, in his bright and amusing recollections of his own experience as an griculturist of tender years, furnishes many examples of pure, keen wit. HENRY GEORGE, on the other hand, in his remarks to the farmers, demonstrates what humon is.

After telling them, the other day, of all the tricks the millionaires resort to in .n.4r efforts to dodge the tax collector, he said he had a way for enabling the Government to make up for these losses. "We propose," said he to the farmers, "to take something that is out of doors, in plain sight and can't

be hid; we propose to tax the land." Urging the farmers to vote for his party to bring about this result is truly humorous. There has not been anything more humorous in politics since that distant day when a Massachusetts candidate complained to the voters in his Congress district that, while riding along the country roads from one village to another, he was daily covered with dust thrown by the fast team driven by his opponent, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

The Chestnut of the Time. It is found on all sides, but for present

exhibition we take it from the columns of our esteemed contemporary, Harper's Weekly, and this is the form of its last appearance in that journal:

"The sincerity of the President's views and his per onal good faith are not questioned by any one excep his partisan opponents."

This expression, in one shape or another,

is almost universally used as a make weight for actual condemnation of the President's politics by Democrats and Mugwumps. It appears in party platforms. It is at the tail of almost every interview. It serves as a saving clause in the hesitating and timid criticisms of Mugwump and Administration organs, just as in the case of Harper's Weekly; and it is used, doubtless with the hope that it will furnish the necessary salve for the wounded feelings of the statesman criticised, whose size and sensitiveness are of about the same calibre.

It is now what is technically known as a

It is also suggestive of the proverbial phrase describing the floor of the infernal regions. The statement may be true, but it s not important. Acts are what count, and the people at large, and the Democratic party in particular, look at results, no matter how much perfunctory platforms or Mugwump dejection may harp upon intentions

Intentions are not politics, and if there is still a disposition to regard Mr. CLEVELAND as a political character and not merely as an outside, sentimental figure which appeals powerfully to the "better element," we advise his friendly theorists to study facts and talk sense, as it is by those hard tests that their favorite must stand if he is to remain or consideration upon the political field. This will be difficult. Hitherto the CLEVE

LAND idea has rested altogether upon theory. If it is to exist longer, it must obtain a more substantial foundation.

The Key Note of the Campaign. From the politico-agricultural-predologic speech delivered by the Hon. WILLIAM M. Evants at the Dunkirk fair we quote this pregnant sentence:

"I hope the babies will be judged according to their merits, and not that of their parents."

They will be, Mr. Evants may be sure That eminent orator has, unconsciously, inded the key note of the State campaign The people will judge the candidates according to their own merits, and not that of their parents. The late Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT is not the Republican candidate for cretary of State.

The Hon. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War, would seem to have ground for serious cogitation just now.

He was put in the Cabinet as a representative of the Massachusetts Mugwumps.
The Massachusetts Mugwumps have now

been thrown out of the Democratic party of It should therefore occur to Mr. Expicory that there is no longer any reason why the achusetts Mugwumps should have a representative in the Cubinet.

But Mr. Endicorr, severe, tranquil, and distinguished, is probably still dozing in the shade of his spreading genealogical tree, in blissful ignorance of what has been going on

JOHN SHERMAN told the Lyons people yes terday that he was one of the farmers who chickens count for more than the market price. For his peace of mind we trust that he is not also one of those who count their Presidential chickens before they are hatched.

Measurer Hyslop must be a very sensitive man. It appears that he expressed his surprise and indignation at the "audacity of the reporters" who dared to look at him while he was measuring the yacht Thistle. There is a good deal of secreey about this yacht, and a good deal of humbug, too, especially in re-gard to lines and the stealing of lines; but the mysteries of measurement had to be solved by the reporters, in spite of the surprise and in-dignation of Mr. Hyslop or any other water-

wise knight of the plumb bob. Just what sized hat Mr. Hyslop wears is not at present of any public interest, but the dimensions of the Thistle are; and while it was his duty to measure her, it was also the duty of the reporters to watch the operation and reoord the figures.

There is a disgusting amount of affectation affoat just now in regard to the "audacity" of reporters. But these gentlemen are still happy. They always get over the obstructions of cranks and creatures that eat thistles, and they perform their difficult and invaluable duties under all circumstances. Mr. Hyslop may as well keep cool and contented, and rest assured that, if their assignments called for it, the reporters would measure him, too, from crown to heel. And they have sized him up pretty well already.

FRANK HISCOCK makes a better agricultural speech than either Evanus at his shortest or J. SHERMAN at his warmest.

From what I have seen of politics I am convinced there is nothing in that line that is satisfac-tory.—Thursde Wred Barnes. Mr. BARNES speaks wisely as a disappointed Republican. If his politics had only been Dou-ocratic, his principles would have been Letter

and his conclusion probably very different. That is a curious story about the nomine tion of Mr. O. H. P. CORNELL as State Engineer and Surveyor. Can't the Republicans be honest even among themselves?

GEN. POWELL'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

Plain Talk on What be is Reported to Have Said to Prosident Cloveland. From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

I understand from a trustworthy source that Gen. Powell makes no concealment of the main object of his visit to Washington. It is to see the President that was the requirement, the conduct of and tell him plainly and frankly the condition of the Democracy of the Buckeye State. In making a plain, trethful statement, Gen. Powell will have to tell some very unpleasant things to the President, which will likely be irritatcratic workers in Ohio are exceedingly displaced with the treatment they have received from the Administra-Hon. They sesert, as they understand the policy of the President, he is opposed to that class of Demse their best efforts to carry the flag of their party to victory. They also claim that the President is opposed to rewarding Democrats with the fruit won through a hard political campaign, and that he has upon several occasions rebuked Democrats for as much as asking for it. In addition to this, the stalwart Ohio Democrats complain that in the great executive epartments at Washington there are several hundred nen employed from Ohio alone, some of them chiefs of divisions and receiving large salaries, who have for years been fighting the Democratic candidates and Democratic principles in that State. All of these complaints Gen. Powell will feel it his duty to tell the President, and advise with him as to how he is to meet them in his campaign through the State. He wants the President to be as plain and candid with him as he proposes to be with the resident. He feels that these complaints from his party riends must be met and answered authoritatively, or else the State will go overwhelmingly Republican. Now is the time for the President to shake off his mngwump nightmare and take a bold stand for the Democratic boy in the trenches. He has told three distinguished Demo crats within the last month that he proposed to inaugu rate a vigorous Democratic policy, and he should begin at once. If he procrastinates much longer it will be too late. Turn the rescale out, Mr. President, and give brave Gen. Powell a show! Is Senator Miller Still on the Warpath !

From the Wayne Democratic Press The Hon. Warner Miller spoke in Clyde on Friday, at a large meeting held on the fair grounds When he returned to his botel a correspondent of the Press sent a card to his room with a request for an in serview. Mr. Miller received the reporter very courte ously, and after some general conversation upon fairs and their results, answered the questions asked him sub-

stantially as follows: Reporter—I find, Mr. Miller, upon talking, that many of legates to the State Convention feel very sore over your defeat for United Stares Senator. Do you think this feeling will affect the Republican State ticket this

Mr. Miller-It is rather too early to tell what the effect Mr. Miller—it is rather too early to tell what the effect will be. The leaders of this opposition tried hard to allow the feeling by making as many friends of mine as possi-ble conspicuous at the State Convention. Yet I am afraid that many of my friends will regard it only as a poor, disguised, selfish policy on the part of Platt & Co. So far as appearances are concerned I must be for the ticket, but if my friends refuse to support the ticket i do not see how I can prevent it. I can hardly afford to quarrel with my own followers. sarrel with my own followers. Reporter-Don't you think, Senator, that it would have

salutary effect in the end if your friends should defeat

Mr. M.—There are many reasons for thinking it would have a good effect upon the party's future. It would be a strong rebuck against the crooked and underhanded uneaus employed to accompliah my defeat. IL—How would the defeat of the State ticket this fall

influence the future of the Republican party!

Mr. M.—I can't see how it would harm the Republicans as a national party. It might compel a change in its candidate for President, but that in my judgment, would enhance its prospect of succases in 1998.

R.—What makes you think it would occasion a change in the candidate.

Mr. M. -Because of the disgust felt by thousands of our

From the Eurone Oby Times. pulck to applied and defend

RAILROAD LAND GRABBING.

Nearly 8,000,000 Acres Received and Claimed by Eight Reads in Excess of the Grants. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- The Commissioner of the General Land Office has completed the adjustment of nine railroad grants out of the whole number of such grants pending for ad-justment, three of which have been reported to the Secretary of the Interior. The Land Office adjustment in these cases show that the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company have received 22,275,22 acres of land in Ne brasks outside of railroad limits, and that the company would be entitled to 143,959.91 acres more than received if there were lands within limits subject to selection. It is understood that nearly all the lands have been exhausted and therefore that this grant is practically closed. In the other eight cases, the adjustment shows that an aggregate of 1,253,485

ment shows that an aggregate of 1,233,485 acres have been erroneously patented or certified in excess of the amounts due under the grants, and that the same companies have flied lists of selections aggregating 1,644,384 acres in addition, making a total of 2,897,864 acres received and claimed in excess of the grants. The eight roads mentioned are:

Blook City and St. Fani-Excess patented, 103,348 in scres; reconveyed to United states by State of lows, 25,097,384 acres; recovered by other companies 41,697,52 acres; net excess patented, 101,841 acres.

Cedar Rapids and Missouri River-Excess certified, 180,98 acres; administration of the companies by United States Supreme Court, 109,756 acres; remaining excess lattice acres; additional selections pending, 2,079 acres; to the semanting excess and excess activities, 20,771 acres; to the semanting excess and excess activities, 20,771 acres; additional selections pending, 2,071 acres; to the semanting excess and excess activities, 20,771 acres; the semanting excess acres activities, 20,771 acres; the semanting excess and excess activities, 20,771 acres; the semanting excess acres activities, 20,771 acres; 20,77 acres. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omahs—Grant sat isded by patent issued; excess selections pending, 240,

acrea, additional excess selections, 124,512 acrea; additional excess selections, 124,512 acrea; excess and excess selections, 124,512 acrea, 124,12 acrea, additional excess selections, 124,612 acrea, additional excess selections, 414,403 acrea, additional excess selections, 414,403 acrea, acrea

Atchison, topeka and Santa Fe Railrono—MACHEON, Topeka and Santa Fe Railrono—MACHEON, Sec. (21 acres.
Missouri, Kainsa, and Texas—Excess patented or certified to company, 407,008 acres; patents set aside by Supreme Court of the United States for lands in Indian reservations, 397,304 acres; renoming excess patented or certified, 303,431 acres; additional excess selections pending, 5-918 acres; totalexcess and excess selections, 280,350 acres. ison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad-Excess cer-

Commissioner Sparks will hold the excess selections for rejection and cancellation, and recommend suit in the courts to set saids the excess patents and certificates.

Acting Secretary Muldrow to-day denied the motion flied by the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company for a review of departmental decision of Aug. 15, and a rehearing of the questions involved in the matter of the revocation of the withdrawais of March 27, 1873, and Oct. 15, 1883, of lands within their indemnity limits.

VIRGINIA PROHIBITIONISTS.

Organization of a Party Pledged to Consti-

STAUNTON, Sept. 23 .- The State Probibition Conference met here to-day. One hundred and forty delegates, about one-fourth colored, were present, representing twenty-nine counties and nine cities. The delegations embrace hitherto prominent leaders of both political parties, and the Conference is a determined and intelligent-looking body of men.

The Hon. T. E. Taylor of Loudoun, a mem-

ber of the National Prohibition Executive Committee, called the Conference to order, and in his opening address declared that the third party was in Virginia to stay. The Hon. W. J.

in his opening address declared that the third party was in Virginia to stay. The Hon. W. J. Shellburne of Montgomery was elected temporary and permanent Chairman. Short addresses were delivered by J. Lloyd Thomas, State organizer, the Rev. Mr. Young (colored), and others.

The evening session was chiefly occupied in discussing the platform. Objection was made to the introduction of any issue save prohibition, but by an overwhelming majority the objection was overruled, and the latform as reported was adopted.

The platform demands the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages by State and national laws, and that such laws be vitalized by a party based upon the principle and uncompromisingly committed to lisenforcement. It declares in favor of disfrunchising men who buy or sell votes and of restricting immigration; declares for arbitration and the establishment of a State labor bureau to guard the safety of miners and manufacturing employees; favors giving mechanics first liens; against further granting public lands except to settlers; favors the prevention of discrimination against farmers and the prohibition of discrimination in railroad rates; favors free schools and the Blair bill, and like measures. On the State debt at defeares:

We believe the Democratic and Republican parties have used the State debt as distracting tesse in State.

We believe the Democratic and Republican parties have used the State debt as a distracting feate in State politics and this shifting policy has delayed its settlement. We believe a final settlement, mutually satisfactory to the State and the creditors can be made and all legislation upon this matter should be directed to that end.

The last plank reads as follows:

We believe existing bossism and corruption in politica methods, partisan administration of Fiate affairs and injuitous interference in legislation by corporation and liquior lobbles have all united to defeat the best interests of the Commonwealth. We, therefore, call upon all good citizens to Join in an administration of public affairs for the good of the State, rather than the benefit of party. way; J. M. Pace, Danville; T. T. Fishburne, itonnoke; M. M. Sibert, Rockingham; H. M. Foltz, Alexandria; Dr. C. Bullard, Pulaski; J. W. Newton, Staunton; A. H. Fultz, at large. After discussing measures to raise money, and talking over the proposed establishment of a State organ, the Conference adjourned.

The Thistie bas Lost Four Baces So Far. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To decide a wager, please state in your paper whether the Thistic has ever been beaten, and the condition of wind and sea at the time, if such be the case.

C. T. S. The Thistie lost four races out of the fifteen she sailed n before coming to this country. The first race lost was on May 30, in the Harwich Regatta. There was a dense fog, and her skipper could not find the turning buoy. This was no test of the boat however. On May 31 she was defeated again. The course was from Harrich to Southend. The wind was steady in the east, and the sea amooth, and, therefore, peculiarly favorable to the Thistle. The Irex won. The course was forty five miles long. The Irex, being the smaller boat, crossed the line three minutes behind the Thistle, but the time allowance gave her the race. On June 2 in the regatta of the New Thames Yacht Club, the Thistle got third prize, the Wendur getting first, and the Keptune second. the wind was fairly strong from northeast by north, and the sea was moderate. The Thistie cros three minutes shead of the Irex, but both hoars were put belind the two named by the time allowance of the English rules. On June 4, in a light air, the Thietle was beaten over the Royal Thames Course from Nore to Bover. It was a fluke. She run into a calm spot and the rest slid by with a breath. It is interesting to note that the last race sailed by the Thistle, on the Clyde, she and her weatherly qualities tested better than in any other race. She beat the Irex 1 minute 48 seconds. The

Secretary Whitney Favorably Impressed with the Dynamite Gun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- Secretary Whitney is

Irex is pretty nearly as good as the Mayflower.

pleased with the result of the dynamice gun experimens. He said to day:

"The experiment was most successful. It demon
"The experiment was most successful in destruc-"The experiment was most successful. It demonstrated this, that they can lodge dynamite in destructive quantities a mile and a quarter off with considerable accuracy, and it is a matter of detail merely to increase the range of the gun and the quantity of the explosive so as to remoter it capable of destroying the strongest ironclads. It avoids the present contest be tween torpedoes and machine guns. The method now employed for using high exposives in torpedoes Torpedoes are not with machine guns and steel nettings placed about ships, but this pneumatic gun is a new method of attack. Taking its range and the line of dight of the projectile. It is difficult to say how it can be met. For onesal disease it seems to me the most important arm yet invented."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- Consul Jernigan, at Deaki and Hingo, Japan, in a report to the Secretary Osaki and Hisgo, Japan, in a report to the Secretary of State upon railroads and railway regulations in Japan, states that no less than thirty four new railway projects have been started within the last are the reserva-one of which involve an argregate entity of the reserva-the existing coath have all been surveyed and con-structed by foreigners but the list contains the names of no Americans nor do American medianics or engi-neers appear to have any connection with the new pro-jects.

Colured Men Think of Thin! From the New York Preeman,

Why should the colored voters of New York State vote for Fred Grant ! This man said no colored man should graduate from West Point while he wa there, and he kept his word.

Down With the Internal Bevenue !

From the Bochester Democrat. Down with the internal revenue as the only safe and practical measure for the reduction of the sur-plus

We are approaching the season of 'possum, immon beer, and ginger cakes.

Here is another American orchidist honored in England. The name of Mr. Graves of Orange, in the State of New Jersey, renowned as an excellent collivator of orchids, has been bestowed upon the

From the Atlanta Constituti

AMUSEMENTS

An Afternoon Trial of Mark Twain's New Mark Twain has been intermittently at work for two years on a play. Several times it was thought to be ready for action, and once a date was definitely announced for its produc-tion to the public, but not until yesterday afternoon, at the Lyceum Theatre, did a New York sudience get an opportunity to witness it Earlier in the week it had been performed in interior towns of this State by way of rehearsal Probably it will never be acted again, because the impression which it made on an assem was not one which Mr. Clemens will probably care to repeat. Amazement that so clever humorist could write so dull a play was the feeling of the kindly disposed people. There were numerous passages of genuine Mark Twain humor, but they were brief, and between them came tedious lengths of silly senti-ment and witless doings. Parts of the work might be condensed into a column or two of laughable reading, but the comedy as a

The title of the curious failure was "The

American Claimant." The principal character

distinguished pen that wrote it.

distinguished pen that wrote it.

The title of the curious failure was "The American Claimant," The principal charactor was Col. Seilers again, but not the Westerner of spacious ideas and boundless hopes, than whom no dramatic creation has ever been more distinctly American. In his stead was a monomaniae inventor, whose projects were not mere exisggerations of reasonable enterprises, but were altogether craze. The first Col. Seilers was a captivating comedy personage, whom everybody laughingly recognized as an old acquaintance in real life, but the second was a burlesque individual, whose extravagances were much less comical than tedious. In the first act he was surrounded by models of inventions which were great expectations unrealized. They made the room look like a section of the Patent Office, and one of them exploded when handled by a visitor, but the rest proved valueless as provokers of merriment, although a blinding series of electric finshes made a startling seeme for the curtain to drop on. That was an operation in materialization, for the Colonel had a scheme to resurrect and revivify the dead. On this subject he was extremely loquacious, and his experiment, chancing to occur at the moment of a supposed deceased cousin's call, was regarded by him as successful. During the second set he treated this man as a rehabilitated mortal, liable to drop apart or vanish at any time; and in the third act, on learning that the subject was normally alive, he permitted the misunderstood guest to marry, his daughter. The grewsome central idea of the enlivened corpse was accompanied by an attenuated story of the Colonel being a ridiculous claimant to an English eardom in a remote branch of the Seilers family. The visitor was a nearer cousin to the Earl, and the betrothal of Mary Seilers to him seemed to content her father, whose impecuniosity was simultaneously relieved by the sale of an invention.

The part of Colonel Seilers was enacted by Mr. A. P. Burbank's job was harder, too. Mr. Raymond was not required to wea

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The approaching electrical exhibition up town is not a money making venture, but an exhibition for the first time in New York of the progress of electrical invention. The New York Electrical Society will furnish an important New fork Diectrical Society will turnian an important historical exhibit, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has lent Franklin's original frictional machine for exhi-bition, the original Saxton magnete machine, the origi-nal Morse telegraph message, Dr. Hare's lightning rod, and a piece of the first cable laid in the British channel.

"I have known New York ever since it ended at Four-"I have known New York aver since it ended at Four-teenth street," said the driver of a Fifth avenue stage yesterday, "but I never saw any part of it that was as pretty as the beginning of Fifth avenue has been all summer. The trees have grown to great sizes, the road-way is broad and clean, no stores have yet been built there, and the background formed by Washington square is as pretty as a scene in a play."

Rifle galleries are multiplying with remarkable rapidbetter to do but to stand with hands in pockets at the doors yetthere appears a new gallery for every day. The dime museums are also growing in number, and are of-fering wonderful attractions, such as a Mormon elder and a host of his wives and children, a genuine Irish giant whose name is not Brennan, and a lady pho-

The latest offspring of the competition in charities among the philanthropists of New York is an office for the furnishing of "free legal advice to the poor." The ter than that, however, for it often happens that notorious criminals whose cases these men strive to get to aid prosperous lawyers in that branch of the professi pork uight and day for weeks, and actor

Inventors not only flud in the growing uses of electricity a field for their ingenuity, but they are turning their attention to devices made useful in consequence of the electrical inventions. For instance, one of the lates mtents is a holder for keeping the telephone earpiec up to one's ear without having to tire the arm holding it there. Another new invention is an arrangement for winding clocks so that they require no attention for a year. The device is part of the clock itself. Still another is an anti-magnetic shield for watches to protect them when worn near dynamos or in other places where they would be roined by the electric fluid.

The saloon with a copious sprinkling of silver dollars in its floor, walls, and furniture was opened night before last, and its owner hopes he has made a sensation. The use of dollars in this way is not original with him, however. Years ago the barber of the Palmer House is Chicago imbedded hundreds of these coins in the floor of his shop. They are there yet, many of them worn thin and smooth. In Chicago it was decided that this style of ornament did not pay. The dollars have to be pointed out before any one sees them.

Mr. Collis P. Huntington's ideas on the money sitted and the financial policy of past Administrations a the present are considered somewhat unique by those acquainted with them. Mr. Buntington advo olidated debt of two billions of dollars, in which He thinks that our citizens with an interest in the debt, would have a closer bond of union between them, and that the debt itself would be a power of financial and commercial strength to the country. Mr. Hunting-ton added: "The tax on spirits would alone pay the interest on the debt, and we wouldn't have the Chatham street merchant." For the first time in several months the agents of

banks and moneyed institutions who effect loans with Wall street brokers called yesterday at the offices of the prominent brokers and offered to lend money on call.
There were several offere of money on 30 days'
time. Lately the brokers have had to chase to the
banks for accommodation, and yesterday's departure
was mightly cheering. Russell Sage contended that the maks had money stored away which had not appeared n recent bank statements

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Commissioner Miller

of the luternal Revenue Bureau said to-day that he in tends to make analytical tests of the various kinds of beer sold throughout the country. The chemist of the bureau is now getting ready to make these tests. The breweries will not be called upon tur samples, but they will be bought from retail desires in different parts of the country and sent to Washington, where, it is to be been desired from the analyzed every day. These less will be made public in the interests of his people, and, owing to the institut to be followed in collecting the samples, the browers will not be able to render the tests nugatory by preparation.

Probably the oldest reader of THE SUR lives

n Dakota. He is the father of Con O'Leary, and was lif years old last April. He has just renewed his sub-scription, and writes from his home at Eikton that he is in the best of health, with some of his faculties impaired. and greatly enjoys reading the news of the day. As yet he has no use for spectacles. Scribner's Magazine for October opens with a

very full illustrated account of the school of fine arts in Paris. This is followed by the usual excellent miscelinny. The Japanese love story of Mr. E. H. House is concluded, and Mr. Shaler has a very interesting illus-trated article on "Caverns and Cavern Life." The numher closes with a curious essay on the new words, pa Spanish and parity Indian, that characterise the bac dialogs of the Western plains.

THE ANNAPOLIS COURT MARTIAL

Fourth Class Navat Cadets on Trial on the Charge of Hantes.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 23 .- The court martial onvened to try naval cadets simply for having a little fun among themselves is still in-duiging in the little farce. Where the "hazing" comes in is difficult to see, since hazing has always been designated as an offence committed by an upper class man upon one lower in studies, and supposed to be inferior to him. in a naval sense, in authority. In the three cases pending before the court new in session all the participants are members of the fourth class, the only differences between the acthat the former bave worn brass buttons four months longer than the latter, and are further sdyanced in the mysteries of the scademy than the new comers. The former have also had the advantage of a sea voyage, and are

supposed to have been duly initiated.

The sessions begin at 10 o'clock and end at 4.
with an hour for lunch. The court sits in one of the upper rooms in the Library building.

with an hour for lunch. The court sits in one of the upper rooms in the Library building, and as all the testimony has to be in writing, the proceedings are somewhat monotonous, both to members and spectators. The former wear uniforms and side arms when the court is in session. Outside is a sentine, also in uniform, who amounces witnesses and puts in execution the commands of the presiding officer to "clear the court" whonever necessary. The Judge-Advocate is the hardest-worked member of the court, and is often kept occupied several hours after adjournment in shaping the day's proceedings. When the record in each case is made up, it is submitted to the Superintendent of the Academy for his approval. It is then forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy for final action.

It is not generally known that the proceedings of a court martial are public, but such is the onse. The sessions are with open doors, excent when the Court is deciding a point, when the public is not admitted. After the charges against Cadets Leeds and Robison are dispused of the case against W. M. Leonard of Tuxas, which is the last to be tried, will be taken up. Leonard is charged with having ordered Cadet Reed to pack himself away in a locker on the berth deck of the Santer. None of the victims were required to eat soap, or to do anything worse than to stand upon their heads and gaze at a gaslight. The result of the court is awaited with interest. The father of Cadet Robison, whose case is in the hands of Superintendent Santpaon, is the District Attorney of Detroit. Mr. Robison attended the sessions of the court, and was a close observer of the proceedings.

THE GLIERBROOK SCANDAL

Renewing the Investigation in Cannecticut-MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 23 .-- A few days

ago Samuel W. Loper, junior warden of the Durham Episcopal Church, received the folowing letter: ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13, 1867. I man Sin: At our last interview in Durham, when I complained to you, perhaps too warmly, that in our examination of the unfortunate affair at Durham yourself

and the officers of your church had not given us the and the oncers and assistance to which we felt we were continuance and assistance to which we felt we were catilled, you promptly repelled any unfriendly inference to be drawn from my complaint by proposing that i should say to your vestry that if they would send a committee to Durham and give you two or three days' notice of the time of your proposed visit, you would not only see that a com proposed visit, you would not only see that a committee of the vestry of your church was appointed to meet and co-perate with our committee if the investigation, but that you would undertake to see that the boys who witnessed the alleged crime appeared before a joint committee and would tell all they saw and knew of the transaction. If the time suits you our committee will be at Durham on Friday next at 3 P. M. to meet your cammittee. All express the hope and wish to meet yourself as one of the committee. With very great respect, your obedient servant.

one of the committee. With very great respect your obedient servant.

Much to the surprise of Mr. Loper and Attorney Hubbard, counsel for the boys, Charles Russ. G. W. Stillman, W. R. Dix of Elizabeth, and a Mr. Gillitte of New York arrived in Durham at 3 this afternoon. Chanceslor Williamson did not come, owing to business engagements. This committee met the Durham vestrymen and Attorney Hubbard, but demanded a secret investigation, and refused to join with the Durham vestrymen. Attorney Hubbard finally consented to have the investigation go on in the presence of the Durham vestrymen, with the understanding that a verbatim report of the syldence should be submitted to Rector Ginzsbrook's church.

The investigation opened at Leach's Hall at P. M. Mrs. E. N. Brainard, the lady with whom Glazebrook boarded, testified that Miss Foote called on Glazbrook often previous to Mrs. Glazebrook's arrival in Durham, and that Virginia, the oldest daughter of Ginzebrook, found Miss Foote was lying on a bed. Miss Kabor gave similar testimony.

The Jerseymen came here to-night and will return to Durham to-morrow, where the investigation will be continued.

MORE POWER FOR WARD POLITICIANS.

Ward Committees in Newark to be Amalgamated with the Central Committee. Perfect harmony seems to exist in the Democratic camp in Newark. A secret meet-Thursday night, and a novel way was adopted of effecting a central organization. The mebers of the ward Executive Committees had been invited to be present at the meeting, and 800 of them were there. Assistant Pro Elvin W. Crane presided, and Col. E. L. Price explained the object of the meeting. After eulogizing the Central Committee, Coi. Price said there was no intention of doing away with that worthy body. The trouble had been, he said, that the Democrats were not well enough acquainted with each other, and there had been no sort of an arrangement in existence by which the humble ward politician could confer with his brethren for the good of the party. It was proposed, he continued, to amalgamate all the ward committees with the city central organization into a large committee, to be known as the General Committee to the Newark Democracy, but the Central Committee was still to maintain a separate organization. sulogizing the Central Committee, Col. Price

mittee was still to maintain a separate organization.

This proposition was discussed by Dr. Thomas Dunn English. Assemblyman Barrett, and others, and was finally agreed to unanimously. President Crane was then asked to select a committee of thirty, two from each ward of the city, to prepare a constitution and by-laws and report at the next meeting, when permanent officers will be elected.

DID SHE MARRY A BURGLAR?

Miss Frances Koster's Short Honeymoon with a Musical Moke.

Samuel G. Beasley took the part of "A Musical Moke" in a play in Cronbeim's Theatre n Hoboken in May last. He is about 25 years old and good looking. During his engagement he got acquainted with Frances Koster, pretty and seventeen years old, who was a fr visitor at the theatre. They became ardent lovers before Beasley's engagement ended, and in less than two weeks after their acquaint-

in less than two weeks after their acquaintance began they were married by Mayor Kerr of Hoboken. The bride took her husband to har home, 100 Hudson struet, and Introduced him to her parents.

Air. Koster, who is a traveiling salesman, did not take kindly to his new son-in-law, but Mrs. Koster thought him a very nice young man, and congratulated her daughter on the choice she had made. Eensley and his father-in-law were unable to agree, and Beasley was forced to leave the house. His wife did not go with him. Beasley then got an engagement with Haverley's minstrels. Nothing was beard of him by either his wife or relatives until yesterday, when a letter from Beasley to his wife told her that he was in jail in Cedar Rapids, lowa. He had been arrested there for burglary. His wife said yesterday that she would begin divorce proceedings at once.

That portion of the city's population that

spends the working hours in the neighborhood of the City Hall has been very much exercised because the big four-faced clock in the dome of the City Hall building is incessed by a network of planks and beams. This was considered the proper thing while the prople ishored under the impression that the clock itself was under the impression that the clock itself was undergoing requires but it was discovered yesterday that the clock was ticking off the minutes as music and that the men at work on the scaffold were only stopping up some cashs in the doma. The inconvenience unused by curvering up the face of the clock is rendered in a by the fact that were the disis exposed the figures on them have been about oblitantical by time, and cannot be read from the street.

From the Omaka World.

Omaha Dame—So you are named after your father! I su pass, though your mamma has some pet mame for you.

Little Boy—No. She calls me Will, same as she does When she is in another room and calls I don't see how you can tell which one she means you or your paps.

"Oh, that's easy enough. She always calls me kind o' coazing, you know."

That is the Question

PICTURES OF THE EMINENT. Who Are and Who Are Not Favorites of the

Photographs-Buyers, "Just at present Mrs. James Brown Potter appears to be the favorite with photograph purchasers," said a dealer in pictures of the eminent. "That is slways the way with stage photographs. The actress who is heralded with a trumpet is most in demand for the time being. Mrs. Langtry sells quite fairly, and there is an occasional call for Maggie Mitchell, and the airy, if not altogether fairy, Lillian Russeli. There is always some demand for the picture of an actress whon her name happens to get into the newspapers, whether it be in reference to a theft of diamonds, a divorce, or a first or fresh appearance on the stage. Of course, if she is somebody never heard of be-

ore we have no supply for the demand, and the demand is often as brief as it is unexpected. "Of male actors Edwin Booth fakes the lead with Lawrence Barrett and Lester Wallaci

with Lawrence Barrett and Loster Wallack closs seconds. There was a big call for Dixer's photograph, but it has died out. Henry Irving is occasionally called for, and any actor, even of comparatively slight merit, who makes a handsome picture, is apt to have a sale."

"How about Prosident Cleveland?"

"How about from John Saying much—we don't sell two a year of Hayes—but runs rather behind Blaine and Goy, Hill. Linçoln leads all the ex-Presidents, with Garfield next, then Grant and Arthur, in the order named. Samuel J. Tilden has a big sale. I have not had any demand for Andrew Johnson.

"There is considerable call for Mayor Hewitt, and I have just got a fresh lot in stock, lioscoe Conkilng is also in demand. There is little sale for John Sherman here."

"What about purely military men?"

"Gen. Sherman and Sheridan are always favorites, and Gen. Hanoock is frequently called for. The military demand is increasing of late. I don't know why, unless it is that the veterans are gotting more anxious to have something by which to remember their old commanders."

"And ministers?"

something by which to remember their old commanders."

"And ministers?"

"Talmage and Beecher are about even. I have occasions inquiries for Dr. John Hall, but I happen to have none of his pictures."

"Men of finance?"

"The only one I have is Jay Gould, and there is a good call for that. The nictures of other well-known men on the street are not for sale, William H. Vanderbilt allowed his picture to be sold, and the demand for it was vary good. William K. Vanderbilt will not permit his to be put upon the market."

"Poets and other literary men?"

"Longfellow is the favorite among poets, There is also some demand for Bryant, Whitter, and Holmes.

"The only editors," added the dealer, for whom there is a call are those of the World and Heraid and Time Sun. Henry George and Dr. McGlynn sell about evenly, though John Swinton rather runs ahead of them."

NOW, FOR CLEAR STREETS.

Commissioner Newton Helps the Mayor and

Mayor Hewitt's flerce onslaught upon street obstructions has had practical results through the cordial co-operation of Public Works Commissioner Newton, who has taken active measures te remove obstructions and unhealthy street openings in First avenue from Fortisth to Forty-second and from Fiftieth to Fifty-seventh streets; Second avenue, from Forty-fifth to Forty-eighth and from Seventyninth to Eighty-first streets: Third avenue, Fortieth to Forty-second. Seventy-first, Seventy-fourth. Eighty-first, Ninety-fifth, and Ninetysixth streets; Lexington avenue, at Bixtieth, Fiftieth, Eightieth and Eighty-third streets. All these had been made by the Standard Gas Company, and Gen. Newton ordered the com-

All these had been made by the Standard Gas Company, and Gen. Newton ordered the company to put the streets in good condition by Monday next and notified them that if they did not do it he would do it at their expanse.

The General has also decided to take similar action with reference to similar street openings in other parts of the city, and will heartily cooperate with the Mayor to remove street obstructions.

The Mayor received a report from Deputy Lowber Smith about Aug. 30 in which it was stated that the Department of Public Works has steadily endeavered to compol the New York Steam Company and other companies having privileges to lav underground conduits in the streets to fulfil their obligations to consult the comfort and convenience of the public in making the excavations and filling them up. Deputy Smith attributed much of the tearing up of the streets to the defective character of atom pipes and other appurtanances, when first laid. The Department of Public Works has no authority to control the quality of the pipe laid by the steem company, and it is auggested as a remedy that will prevent much of the street obstructions complained of that a law shall be passed giving the Department of Public Works power to condemn unfit ploes and appurtenances, and to prevent heir being placed under the pavements. Mayor Hewitt, however, thinks there is already power enough in the city government to prevent a good many of the existing street obstructions, and he will keep on trying to get the work done.

SUNBEAMS.

-One of the attractions of the Boston baby show is a red-haired negro infant. -Joseph Smith of Chicago claims to be the

champion beef dresser of that town, and says he is will-

-A Maine man who doesn't want to be othered with baggage when he goes travelling takes mly an extra collar, and carries that under the sweatband in his hat

-An odd timepiece is shown in a Philadelphia window. The front of the clock is a large, round watter. The hours are marked on a dosen cyster shells. A small plate, garnished with slices of lemon, conceals the works, and the hands are a knife and fork. -In the course of a recent violent storm

on the Florida coast an eleven-foot alligator crawled ou of the St. John's Hiver where it flows into the sea and sub-tropical exhibition -The first real estate investment made in Portland, Ore., by a Chipers was the recent purchase of a building let by Seld Back for SLOSI. Not poverty, but an impression that they cannot legally hold real estate, has kept the Chinese there from making similar invest-ments. Seld Back's purchase is counted a good bargain.

-Bridal parties who visit Washington are disappointed because they cannot ascend to the top of the Washington monument. Congress made no appro-priation for furnishing steam power to run the elevator. and unless a special measure is introduced at the next session the top of the shaft will be inaccessible during another decay year.

—It is asserted that it is not an unusual

thing for women who frequently go back and forth be tween Canada and the United States along the border of the Ontario peninsula to wear a smuggling bag. This centrivance is suspended from the waist, reaches -The engineers of a heavy double-header

train saw a child on the track near the village of 80°k Glen, N. V. They whistled for brakes, and when the train was almost upon the child, one of the engineers leaped from his locomotive, and, running ahead, caught the infant from the track. As a reward, the mother has recorded the engineer's name to the family lible that a grain of alum in a gallon of water will reduce the colonies of bacteria—if the water is sufficiently infered —from 8,100 to about 80, and that the remaining bacteria

will be the large ones and can be easily taken out of filtering. The required amount of alum, he says, is too -The Providence Journal says that Wiggins should be pensioned, because his frequent predic-tions of storms seem always to be the forerunners of delightful weather. But if he were pensioned maybe be wouldn't predict any more, and many pleasant dark would pass without receiving the grateful acknowleds ment which comes about through Wiggins's drawing ab

tention to them. -Towns along the Mexican border are in favor of an international dollar—good for its face is both countries. As it stands now a man can gross over to Mexico, put down a Mexican dollar for a drink, and get a United States dollar for change. Then he can come back, put down the United States dollar for a drink, and get a Nextean dollar for change. And then he can repeat. No fluancial situation could be more demoralizing, in a small way.

-The Oregon Alpine Club has been organised in Portland. It is proposed to collect information rewarding the many snow peaks of the region for the benedit of the members of the club and tourists who may wish either to ascend them or pass an outling around their pass and outling around their pass and outling around their pass and outling around their pass are outling around the pass are outling around their pass are outling around their pass are outling around the pass are outlined to be a pass and outlined to be a pass are outlined to be a pass and outlined to be a pass are outlined to be a pass are outlined to be a pass are outlined to be a pass and ou heir bases, and thereby be the means of attracting to points of interest within the Northwest. Among the officers of the club will be a historian, who will be ? \$

-At a recent seance in Rochester by a medisun from Brooklyn, several written communications, purporting to come from the spirit world, were handed out from the cabinet. Fix of the notes in which the chi regraphy seemed to be the most dissimilar, we mitted to experts in the matter of handwriting the experts agreed that not more than two persons write the notes, and one of them was inclined to think that al-wers written by the same hand. A pencil drawing, perporting to be a portrait of Jean Ingelow, represented her

From the Omaha Herald.